

Warwick Co. Warwick

Warwick Co. References.

Wm. Newman of Warwick County in
1743 - bought 100 a in co. of 2 of west on
Meheran River from Wm. Hudson of P. Gw Co.
D B 6 - 282.

W. B 3 - 66.

Mathew Jones; son servant Jones, my Tract
in Warwick County left me by my father - sister
Margaret Jones & my Mathew Jones to take
the child & hang him up, dau Ann, plantation
I bought of Thomas Briant at Notoway Swamp. I
withdrew heirs to dau Margaret, to dau Margaret land
on Dr. Browne's line, including land in Applewhite
neck & Chencapen neck, if d. s. p. to dau Agathy; -
to dau Agathy Tract which is in the survey of
Henry Seemerling in Notoway, for want of heirs
to son Alhudgeton, - to son Britton 144 a in Warwick
County bought of Edward Kippert all the land at
Notoway Riv. that I have not registered before; -
to my wife - Desire my land in Brunswick he sold
W. I. Mary Wrenn, Ann Bidgood Jan. 28, 1727/8
Elizabeth Jones ex. l. x. March. 25, 1728.

John Dodman of Mulberry Island = Elizabeth Neath
da. of Rich. Neath 1647. Bk 9. - 17.

Applewood, Wm. = Margaret Dodman
da. of John Dodman of Mulberry Island 1679
W + D. B. I - 429.

I Geo. Sott of mulberry Island in Va. Gent - do assign, -
all my interest in 3000 lying in Stanley Hundred, granted
me by Patent - March 12, 1653, - to John Brewer of I of W.

Dec. 9. 1656. Bk A. - P. 51.

Margery Sheppard of Warwick County an
Aunt of Martha Dawson, who gives her Son
Henry Dawson her Power of attorney.

I of W. D.B. 1 - 235.

John Asque of Warwick Co. - whole estate
to well beloved pd. Math. Jones Jr.

March 5, 1713 - May 25 - 1713

Andrew(?) - Hester Brown Wt D.B. 2 - 561.

Wm Amos of Lower Parish - to my fd. Elizabeth
Whitaker, dau of Elizabeth Whitaker of Derby in
Warwick, to fd. Col. John Allen, to fd. James
Pyland all my books on Physics & Surgery, with
all my instruments - Eliza. Whitaker Ex.

May. 10, 1720

June 26, 1721

Wm. Brew. Math Jones, Saw. Baker.

G. B. 2. P. 86.

Warwick Co

Exarwick,

Va. Returns of Burths, Mar. &
Deaths 1712. Public Rec G
Sewdon. State Papers C.G. 51316
G. 140.

Gov. Spots. letter

A gen. list of Burths & Burials
in the col. of Va. from April 1712
to the first of Oct following

	Burths	Deaths
Dembigh	m. 5 8 2	m. 2 8 —
Mulberry Is.	r 7 r 3	L 4 L 4

Wm & M. I. 19 - p 113.

Warwick
Tombstones
wmt m 14 - 163

Warwick Co

Va H m 11 - p 317
✓ 17 - p 290

Warwick
Justice 1647
wmt m 4 - 180

Warwick
Burgess for 1683
Capt John Matthews
↓ Rules Carver
Va H m 10 - 237

GINIA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1955

ce Names On Virginia Peninsula



Henry Wriothesley (1573-1624), Third Earl of Southampton
 after whom Hampton Roads and Hampton took their names.
 After the portrait in "Virginia Historical Portraiture" in the
 Newport News Public Library.

Robert Rich (1587-1658), Second Earl of Warwick, whose
 name was given Warwick River Shire and now the City of
 Warwick. Reproduced from an 18th century copper engraving
 in the Warwick City Library.

Cork, Ireland. Dr. Rogers cites
 numerous objections to accepting
 any of these sources without res-
 ervations, even the most logical
 seeming. The most popular tradi-
 tion, Captain Newport bringing
 good news to the suffering col-
onists, he definitely did not do, for
one example, and the place was
already called "Newport News
before the Newce brothers or
Daniel Gookin arrived here for
another.

Dr. Rogers sensibly concludes,
 therefore, "thus it is clear that
 it is now time for all to admit
 freely that the origin of the name
 Newport News is obscured and
 that nobody today really knows
 how the city got its name." To
 which we say "amen."

RENAMED MINETTA

Dr. Rogers goes on to mention

for the adopted daughter of Collis
 P. Huntington, who had brought
 industry and the railroad to the
 town.

Actually the most curious thing
 about that is how this erroneous
 tradition ever got started in the
 first place, for although there is
 no arguing the fact that the name
 was changed to Minetta, C. P.
 Huntington's only adopted daugh-
 ter—his niece incidentally—was
 named Clara Prentice. Dr. Rogers
 is not the first to perpetuate the
 "Minetta Myth" for it appears in
 Andrew J. Hopkins' otherwise re-
 liable account of the Newport
 News Post Office and elsewhere.
 It would be well, however, if the
 origin could be tracked down
 and the facts straightened out
 once and for all.

Other terms, now happily ob-

paper accounts of mayhem in
 Newport News' frontier days.

Space precludes citing here
 many of the other towns and
 settlements which are listed and
 explained in Dr. Rogers' paper.
 But since one of them is definitely
 in error, it merits correction in
 this review. Dr. Rogers offers
 an ingenious though cumbersome
 explanation for the name of the
 town of Morrison, dating it back
 to possibly Capt. Francis Morri-
 son and other Morrisons of
 colonial days. Actually the vil-
 lage of Gum Grove, as Morrison
 was originally called, took its
 name from Col. J. S. Morrison,
 civil engineer of the Chesapeake
 and Ohio Railway Co., who was
 in charge of laying out the Penin-
 sula Division when the tracks
 were extended east from Rich-
 mond in 1880. Dr. Rogers seems
 mystified by the name of another
 C. & O. Railway station, too.

by rail in days antedating the
 refrigerated truck.

Another curious name, not ex-
 plained in the article, is that of
 the little settlement of Buzzard's
 Roost near the Big Bethel Battle-
 field where the first major en-
 gagement of the Civil War was
 fought June 10, 1861. Tradition-
 ally Buzzards' Roost was al-
 legedly named for the customers
 who in fine weather were wont
 to perch on the fence in front of
 a tavern located there.

FOX HILL EXPLAINED

The peculiar name, Fox Hill, is
 explained by Dr. Rogers as hav-
 ing its origin in a devastating
 tide that swept over the area.
 People and animals alike sought
 refuge on the high ground and
 numerous foxes were seen to
 gather on a small hillock in the
 flooded region, thus providing
 an excuse for a name. The story
 is as good as any, particularly
 since although the Peninsula has
 high banks and bluffs, nothing is

Article Traces Origins Of Pl



King James I (1603-1625) in whose honor the pioneer colonists named Jamestown, James City, and the James River. From a portrait in "Virginia Historical Portraiture," courtesy the Newport News Public Library.

"Place Names on the Virginia Peninsula," by P. Burwell Rogers. An article in the December, 1954, number of *American Speech: A Quarterly of Linguistic Usage*. New York: Columbia University Press, pages 241-256, \$1.

Reviewed by Alexander C. Brown
Daily Press Book Editor

Almost invariably those items reviewed in this section were published originally in book form. Occasionally, however, a shorter piece appears that is of such significance locally that failure to note it here would properly invite criticism of neglect. An article of this type is "Place Names on the Virginia Peninsula" prepared by Newport News-born Dr. P. Burwell Rogers, now assistant professor of English at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. In this Dr. Rogers cites almost all named places on the

with how the name should sound.

It is questionable whether the present Kecoughtan Veterans Facility (still better known to old residents as the Soldiers' Home) is located, as Dr. Rogers states, on the site of the Indian village. Just prior to World II Joseph B. and Alvin W. Brittingham did considerable archeological exploration in the area now encompassed by the housing development known as Merrimac Shores. They uncovered numerous artifacts that gave every indication that the original site of Kicotan lay on the west rather than the east side of Hampton Creek. Their findings were recorded in the pamphlet entitled "The First Trading Post at Kicotan, Hampton, Virginia" (1947).

LAND DIVIDED IN SHIRES

After the founding of Jamestown and the further exploration and settlement of adjacent areas, the author points out that



King William III (1689-1702), whose name is perpetuated in the College of William and Mary and Williamsburg. Engraving in Goodwin's "Brief and True Report of the City of Williamsburg in Virginia."

both City. The last named, of course, has now disappeared entirely having been absorbed into the greater city of Hampton. Hampton, it is pointed out, both roads, river (or creek) and town, undoubtedly takes its name from Henry Wriothesley, the third earl of Southampton (1573-1624), who was treasurer of the Virginia Company, although Dr. Rogers cites the possibility that it might have been derived from Hampton Parish in Middlesex, England.

Charles River derived its name from Charles I and Dr. Rogers points out that when his popularity declined, it was renamed York in 1642/43 probably in honor of James II who was created Duke of York about the time the name was changed. Sycophancy thus proved not averse to readjusting to changed conditions.

member of the Virginia and later an admiral. Elizabeth City, formerly tan, was named after "most virtuous and daughter," queen of Bohemia.

NEWPORT NEWS

In commenting on the third of the Peninsula cities, Newport News, Rogers wisely follows a thorough treatment given by Miss C. W. Evans, emerita of The Museum, in her scholarly "Newport News: What Name?" in the book this reviewer in 1946 up occasion of the celebration of the city's Golden Jubilee.

There are three maps from which the name News may have been derived.

ers goes on to mention fact that though the Department initially "New Port News" as of the first post office in 1880 the name of as changed to Minetta,

Other terms, now happily obsolete, for disreputable locations in parts of Newport News, grisly Bloodfield and Hell's Half Acre, did not rate mention in the article although they deserved it having figured largely in news-

mystified by the name of another C. & O. Railway station, too. This is Oyster Point, the closest overland distance from the railroad line to the head of Deep Creek, the rendezvous of James River oystermen, from which point their products were shipped

since although the Peninsula has high banks and bluffs, nothing is here that could properly be called a hill.

Another peculiar word derivation, Dr. Rogers explains that in earlier days low-lying marches were called poquosons, an Algonquian word which has since dropped entirely from common speech, yet which survives in our own well accepted name Poquoson River.

Dr. Rogers also cites another now obsolete term, "hope," today perpetuated in Archer's Hope Creek, which is also called College Creek since its source is Lake Matoaka in the College of William and Mary grounds. In this instance, "hope" actually has nothing to do with asperation, but is the archaic topographical term denoting a small bay or haven, or enclosed low-lying marshland. Regrettably another Peninsula "hope" has since disappeared, for on Smith's map the area lying in the vicinity of Back River is designated Gosnold's Hope. Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold commanded one of the three ships of Newport's fleet and it is a shame that his name has been lost to the Peninsula with which he was so closely identified and where he died Aug. 22, 1607.

LAKES AND PONDS

Dr. Rogers points out in his article that most of the numerous artificial lakes and ponds on the Peninsula took their names from the owners of the adjacent grist mills for which the streams were dammed to provide water power. He cites Harwood's, Young's, and Waller's mill ponds presently so designated and refers also to former Causey's, Jones' and others. Many streams, points and other features took their names from the adjacent land owners or patentees. Blackbeard's Point, where his head was exhibited, at the west side of the mouth of Hampton Creek, is now more generally known as Armstrong Point, the site of the home of Hampton Institute founder Samuel C. Armstrong's brother. In mentioning the Blackbeard connection, however, Dr. Rogers states in error that Blackbeard was finally subdued by Captain (actually it was Lieutenant) Henry Maynard "near Lynnhaven on the south side of Hampton Roads." Lynnhaven is well outside Hampton Roads in the first place and actually the November 1718 expedition which triumphantly returned to Hampton with Blackbeard's grisly remains had flushed him out at Ocracoke Inlet on the Carolina Outer Banks more than 150 miles further south.

MILITARY NAMES

Dr. Rogers' account also traces the naming of military installations on the Peninsula from the crude 1610-built fortifications known as Fort Algernourne, named for William de Percy, first Lord Algernourne, through Fort Monroe (for President James Monroe); Fort Wool, ex-Calhoun, on its artificial island not, repeat not, built on dumped ballast (for General John E. Wool); Fort Eustis, for General Abraham Eustis; Langley Air Firce Base (for physicist Samuel Pierpont Langley); Camp Peary See Article, Page 5, Col. 6.



Works of Captain John Smith," courtesy of the Newport News Public Library. d's Hope, and Jamestown. The James River is Powhatan Flu; York, Pamaunk Flu.

Pa. In this Dr. Rogers cites almost all named places on the Peninsula and explains clearly and accurately how and when they got their names.

As the author brings out succinctly in his opening paragraphs, the Virginia Peninsula has always enjoyed logical and well defined natural boundaries. For this reason, the place names that one encounters in this roughly 500-square-mile area lend themselves naturally to being considered in the 15-page monograph such as the one reviewed here. There is no need to describe further the Peninsula's well known water bounds except to state that the indefinite north-west land boundary crosses from the York to the James Rivers "perhaps a little below West Point on the York . . . perhaps a little above the mouth of the Chickahominy River on the James."

BEGINS WITH PIONEERS

Dr. Rogers begins his consideration of the attachment of place names with the arrival of the pioneer Virginia settlers in the little three-ship flotilla commanded by Capt. Christopher Newport that established the colony at Jamestown, May 13, 1607. But by the time they had sailed the 30-odd miles up the James River, they had already liberally sprinkled names on almost all visible topographical features. Starting with their initial landing at Cape Henry, from which opposing Cape Charles was visible in the distance to the north, they had already dutifully polished off two sons of the reigning monarch, James Stuart (1566-1625), before they had even fairly smelled the land.

A name for the mighty river into whose mouth they then entered after having been put in "good comfort" (so scribe George Percy recorded) by finding a deep water channel off what came to be termed Old Point Comfort, they reserved for James I. himself. And so initially this was recorded as "King James his River." Dr. Rogers might well have added, however, that cartographers did not immediately go all out for the English sovereign. On the spot there was another ruler of some consequence as the colonists were to discover and the James River may be found labeled on the area's most famous early chart, that of Capt. John Smith, as "Powhatan's Flu." The last word is the abbreviation for "fluvius." The present name first appears on Robert Tindall's chart of 1608, however. And that is the one that stuck.

DISLIKED 'HEATHEN' NAMES

Apparently the early settlers had an aversion to the "heathen" Indian names and, comparatively speaking, only a few survive in current terminology today. Chesapeake Bay itself is the principal exponent, Chickahominy River is another, as is Kecoughtan, which on occasion appeared logically and phonetically as "Kicotan" on English charts. It is a misfortune that John Smith's irritatingly involved spelling was ever dreamed up to confound those unfamiliar

tion and settlement of adjacent areas, the author points out that in 1634 the settled lands were divided into eight shires. The four of those lying on the Peninsula proper were Charles River (later York); Warwick River (later just Warwick); James City and Eliza-

proved not averse to readjusting to changed conditions.

Warwick River (later county, now city), another complimentary name, was called after Robert Rich, the second Earl of Warwick (1587-1658), a prominent

from which the name Newport News may have been derived: (1) Captain Christopher Newport; (2) Capt. Thomas Newce and Sir William Newce; and (3) Daniel Gookin. Gookin was a pioneer settler at Newport News who came from Newce Town, County

Dr. R. the curi Post Of sanction the nam in 1851 the town



A reprint, with variations of the second part of the map of Virginia, 1612, from "The Travels and Peninsula place names include Pernt Hope, Poynt Comfort, Kecoughtan, Cedar Island, Kiskiaek, Gost